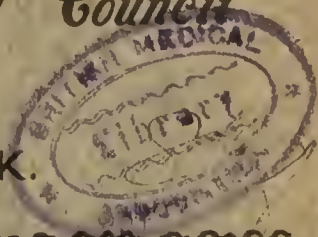


The Urban District Council

OF

QUARRY BANK.



. REPORT .

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND SUMMARY OF WORK DONE IN THE

Surveyor's

AND

Inspector of Nuisances

Departments,

FOR THE

Year ending 31st December, 1903.

QUARRY BANK :

E. SKELDING, PRINTER, AND STATIONER, HIGH STREET,

1903.

Telephone 6y2.

The Urban District Council

OF

Quarry Bank.

1903.

Chairman :
ALBERT DUNN.

Vice-Chairman :
LABAN HILL.

Councillors ;
DAVID MATTHEW CHAPMAN.
ARTHUR BLOORE.
ALBERT SHAW.
NOAH TURNER.
WILLIAM SIDAWAY.
JOHN GOODWIN.
WILLIAM WEAVER.
WILLIAM JAMES COX.
ELI RAYBOULD.

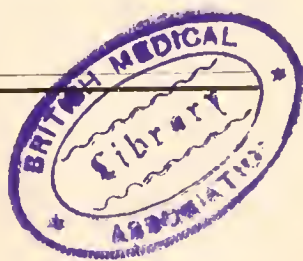
Clerk :
ALFRED HOMFRAY,
Solicitor, Cradley Heath.

Medical Officer of Health :
T. MAJOR TIBBETTS, M.B. (London), M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Public County Analyst :
E. W. T. JONES, F.I.C.
Wolverhampton.

Surveyor :
JOHN THOMAS ABBISS.

Sanitary Inspector :
DAVID SIDAWAY.





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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

For the Year 1903.

**To the Chairman and Members of the Quarry
Bank Urban District Council.**

Gentlemen,

In this report I shall again adhere to the general plan adopted of late years.

In the mortality returns it will be found that the general death rate is satisfactory, being below the average, but the Infantile and Phthisis death rates much above the average of the preceeding ten years.

The Zymotic death rate is comparatively high, though lower than in recent years.

The principal epidemics have been Smallpox and Scarlet Fever.

No special sanitary reforms have been inaugurated during the year, but the internal sewers, housing question, the difficulties connected with the removal of nightsoil, and the smallpox epidemic have kept the Council occupied in sanitary matters.

Vital Statistics.

See also Table 1, (appended.)

Population

The population in April 1901, was 6912, living in 1359 houses giving an average of 5.09 to each inhabited house. Estimating by the usual methods it should have reached 6954 by the middle of 1903, and on this estimated population the statistics for this report are based.

Births.

During the year 246 births have been registered of which 128 were of males and 118 of females, the birth-rate being therefore 35.37 per 1000 per annum, against 257, and a birth-rate of 37.06 per 1000 per annum, in 1902.

Deaths.

107 deaths in the district were recorded, to which should be added two deaths in an institution outside the district, of persons who resided in the district; of these 109, 58 were of males and 51 of females, giving an actual death-rate of 15.66 per 1000. The deaths and the corresponding corrected death-rate for 1902 were 112, and 16.15 per 1000 per annum.

TABLE I.

Ages at which deaths occurred.

Under 1 year	...	...	43
1 " 5 "	...	...	11
5 " 15 "	...	...	6
15 " 25 "	...	...	6
25 " 65 "	...	...	27
65 and over	...	...	16
Total			109

For Table showing causes of Death see Local Government Board Table IV appended.

TABLE III.

Deaths from Zymotic Disease.

Smallpox	...	2
Measles	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	3
Diphtheria	...	1
Enteric Fever	...	2
Whooping Cough	...	1
*Diarrhœa	...	2
Total		12

*Diarrhœa as defined by the Local Government Board.

See note, page 19

The Zymotic death-rate is lower than in any of the preceding three years, (the only years during which the figures have been calculated on the existing basis), having been in 1902, 2·74, 1901, 1·73, and 1900, 2·35. It is however higher than it should be, for as shown in the table below (Table III) it exceeds that of the County, and of the whole country.

Zymotic
Death-rate
1·72.

TABLE III.

Synopsis of Birth and Death-rate in Quarry Bank District,
County of Stafford and England.

	Quarry Bank 1903	County of Stafford 1902		England 1902	
		General	Urban only	General	Large towns
Birth-rate	35·33	34·0	35·0	28·6	30·0
General Death-Rate corrected	15·52	15·8	16·3	16·3	17·4
Infantile Death-rate	175	140	147	133	145
Zymotic Death-rate	1·72	1·44	1·63	1·64	2·12
Phthisis Death-rate	1·43	0·90	0·93		

Both Measles and Whooping Cough have visited the district during the year, but only to a very limited extent. One death occurred from each; a striking contrast to the preceding years when both diseases were very prevalent, with 8 deaths from Measles and 5 from Whooping Cough. These are the two most serious infectious diseases in England which are not compulsorily notified. In your district they become epidemic every two years, so that we may expect a serious outbreak again next year. There was no occasion to close any of the schools.

Whooping
Cough
& Measles.

As in 1901 and 1902, Diarrhœa was again in 1903 conspicuous by its absence. This is doubtless due to the cool and very damp summer, which is unfavourable to the development of the specific poison of Zymotic Diarrhœa.

Diarrhœa

With a return of hot summers, there is little reason to hope that the recent favourable figures would be maintained, as the conditions necessary to the development of Diarrhœa still abound in your district, viz:—Privy middens, deep uncemented ash-pits and unpaved yards. To protect the district against this disease a more progressive attitude towards these evils must be adopted than has been hitherto. In my report for 1902 I wrote fully on the questions of Measles, Whooping Cough and Diarrhœa, and to this I would refer those who are interested.

A few cases occurred in January and February, one case only ending fatally.

Influenza

Infant
Mortality
175 per 1000
Births.

43 deaths were registered among children under 1 year of age, giving an Infantile death-rate of 175 per 1000 births against 120 in 1902. From Table I of the Local Government Board, and from Table IV below, this will be seen to be very high, being above the average for your district during the preceding 10 years, and much above the Infantile Death Rates in this County and in England and Wales.

Acute Chest Troubles (Bronchitis and Pneumonia), possibly due to the prolonged cold and damp, and debility from birth are the most striking causes of death.

TABLE IV.

The causes of death under one year of age were :—

Smallpox	...	...	1	Debility from Birth	...	8
Whooping Cough	...	...	1	Purpura	...	1
Diarrhoea	...	...	2	Convulsions	...	3
Enteritis	...	...	5	Marasmus	...	4
Tubercular Disease	...	...	2	Inquest (natural causes)	...	3
(including Tabes Mesenterica)						
Bronchitis	..	...	8			—
Pneumonia	...	...	3			43
Premature Birth	...	...	2			—

Of these 11 were within the first month of life, viz :—

Smallpox	...	...	1
Debility from Birth	...	...	6
Premature Birth	...	...	1
Purpura	...	...	1
Inquests (natural causes)	...	...	2
<hr/>			
Total	...	...	11
<hr/>			

Remarks on
the Infantile
Death Rate.

It has been my custom to comment fully in my annual reports on the Infantile death-rate, as this seems to me the chief direction in which pioneers in sanitation will have to move. Although the Infantile death-rate in your district is not so excessively high as obtains in some districts of the Black Country, and although for the past three years we have been able to speak with satisfaction of the lowered Infantile death-rate, it is evident from this year's high returns that we cannot afford to relax our efforts.

I spoke in my report for 1902 of the advantages of a Day Nursery or Crèche in districts like yours, and expressed the hope that the Council would be able to have one established. In the neighbouring district of the Lye, a district in every respect comparable with Quarry Bank, a Crèche will shortly be opened, and we shall be able to watch its workings, and see to what extent

the scheme is of practical benefit to the children of the poor. Personally I have faith that with due care and discretion it will be a health saving and life saving boon. I hope also to see a Health Missioner appointed to visit and instruct young parents and others at their homes. The teaching of "Infant Hygiene" to the upper standards in the girls' schools is still being still carried on, and I feel sure that in a few years, the district will be greatly benefitted.

The headmasters of both Board Schools write me that "The subject is greatly appreciated by the children themselves and much interest is manifested." In future every girl on leaving the school will have presented to her the small text book from which the subject is taught. The other methods often employed of instructing parents and custodians, being by pamphlet and lectures, are, I fear, so far as Quarry Bank is concerned, of little value, the pamphlets without verbal instructions are usually past the intelligence of the poor, and the lectures are usually attended by those who have least need of them, whilst the poor and ignorant remain at home for want of interest, or possibly of suitable apparel to make themselves presentable.

Dr. Reid, in his annual Report for 1902, for the County of Stafford, deals very fully with the Infant Mortality and emphasises once more the fact that "the injury arising from the entire deprivation of mother's milk during the early months of the child's life is far more serious," and further "that no amount of energy on the part of sanitary authorities, in the direction of improving the home surroundings of the people, will have the desired effect in the absence of a determined attempt to break down the gross ignorance which prevails regarding the feeding of infants. It is deplorable that nearly 2000 children end their lives annually in this County, within a few weeks or months of their birth, from no other cause than improper feeding, and this, not because of wilful neglect on the part of parents, but from mistaken kindness in most cases."

Five inquests have been held, the verdict being in 4 cases Natural Causes, and in the remainder Injuries.

Inquests.

No death was returned as Uncertified.

Uncertified
Deaths.

Notification of Infectious Diseases.

78 cases of the usual Notifiable Infectious Diseases have been reported. I have not included the cases (6) of Chicken Pox notified in November and December, as these are not usually notified in this district.

Scarlet Fever
Cases—42.
Deaths—3.

Cases of Scarlet Fever occurred in nearly every street, being at first limited to the upper part of the district, and later becoming general. One or two of the earlier cases were complicated by Diphtheria, one case was removed to hospital, but as Diphtheria developed, I thought it unadvisable to take the other cases in for a time. Later the hospital was reserved entirely for Small-pox. Isolation at home is in Quarry Bank practically a dead letter, as the utmost carelessness prevails. I found, within fourteen days of the notifications, several cases outside the houses, playing with other children. Apart from hospital isolation, nothing but prosecution of the parents will prevent this, and I would urge the Council, as a check upon others, to take this extreme measure in a few selected cases. There was no reason to suspect the milk supply.

TABLE V.

Cases of Scarlet Fever occurred in each of the following Streets :—

Street.	Date of first case.	No. of cases.
High Street	January 10th	9
Mount Pleasant	March 1st	3
Brickkiln Street	March 4th	1
Coppice Lane	June 10th	3
Dunn's Bank	June 15th	1
Church Street	July 24th	2
Sheffield Street	July 28th	2
Saltwells Coppice	July 18th	4
Sun Street	August 6th	4
Victoria Road	August 6th	2
West Street	August 17th	1
Maughan Street	August 16th	3
Amblercote Road	August 24th	1
Oak Street	September 1st	2
Z Street	September 2nd	2
Rose Hill	September 16th	1
Evers Street	November 9th	1
		—
		42
		—

Table VI.

Month	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever.	Locality of Enteric Fever.	Probable cause of Enteric Fever.
January ...	1	—		
March ...	3	2	Oak Street Bower Lane	Infection from previous case. Untrapped Sink in wash-house.
June ..	5	1	Hammer Bank	Unknown
July ...	3	1	19 Oak Street	Untrapped Drain.
August ...	12	—		
Sept. ...	10	—		
October...	2	—		
Nov. ..	4	1	29 Oak Street	Untrapped Drain
Dec. ..	2	—		
Total ...	42	5		

The district still enjoys the immunity from this disease, conferred upon it in 1895, by the abolition of well-water.

Enteric Fever
Cases—5
Deaths—2,

The source of disease is only presumptive in the adjoining Table VI, except in the case at Oak Street in March, where the patient had been attending to a person suffering from the disease. Possibly the other two in Oak Street were from this case, as the property generally is insanitary and privy middens are in use, which may have polluted the soil and have supplied the specific infection. Let me once more urge the danger of privy middens and untrapped drains, as being the most frequent source of infection in a district like yours where the water supply is of guaranteed quality.

Two of the cases were removed to hospital, which was afterwards reserved for smallpox. The covered air-tight pail for receiving separately the excrement from Enteric Fever cases is sent to the house infected, and its contents specially disinfected under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector.

Diphtheria
Cases = 3.

Three cases of Diphtheria were reported in Two Woods, Bower Lane, and Sheffield Street respectively. That in Two Wood was coincident with a small outbreak of Scarlet Fever in this and the adjacent district.

Antitoxin and a Syringe are supplied by the Council to medical men applying for them, but the district is so free from the disease that it is seldom called for.

Each of the houses had privy middens. These should be replaced by Water Closets and provided with a fresh (not slop) water flush.

Smallpox
Cases. 23.
Deaths, 2.

The district has been visited this year with an outbreak of Smallpox, the cases exceeding in number that of any year since 1893, when the Hospital was erected.

In 1893, 40 cases occurred and in 1894, 6 cases and from 1894 till 1903 not a single case was notified.

The origin of the outbreak is obscure; cases had occurred in several of the neighbouring districts, and in April cases were taken into the Hospital, (which is in your district,) from Brierley Hill.

The first case was on June 18th, in Victoria Road, a house quite a quarter of a mile from the hospital. It is unlikely that it arose from that source, although there are expert sanitarians who believe that it can be carried in the air many times that distance.

The second case was in Stour Hill, half a mile from the first case, and nearly a mile from the Hospital, and no clue as to its origin could be found.

The third and fourth cases were in one house at Hammer Bank not more than 300 yards from the second. There were occupants of this house working at the same works, and this was probably the mode of infection. All the remaining cases could be traced to these.

The Epidemic had three stages:

(A) June 18th to July 28th, Fourteen cases.

(B) August 22nd one case only.

(C) October 5th to 30th, eight cases.

Stages A & B were probably connected by one concealed case, which when discovered **had recovered from the disease**, but shewed many scars. Stages B & C were directly connected by concealed cases.

The epidemic, though small, illustrated well most of the difficulties in treating with an outbreak of Smallpox, e.g.

1—The obscure origin of early cases ; contrary to rule these were in respectable families.

2—The objection of contacts to re-vaccination ; this was very marked in some instances.

3—The carelessness of friends and contacts in exposing themselves to infection and to the public danger.

This was so marked in one family (where re-vaccination was also objected to) that the Council authorized the quarantine of the inmates of a certain family, after four persons had been infected from it. The house and garden were enclosed and the family supplied with food at the expense of the Council, on condition that they remained on the premises for a week. This put an end to further spread.

4—CONCEALMENT OF CASES.—Two cases were discovered and both parents prosecuted. They were convicted and sentenced to a month's imprisonment. The infection of six other cases was traced to these.

5—THE DANGER OF AERIAL INFECTION.—One patient, the first in Oak Street, had been trespassing near the hospital after birds' nests, and went within thirty yards of the building. No other source could be traced. Twelve cases arose subsequently and consequently, in and near his home.

The mode of dealing with each case was :—

1—Removal to hospital immediately the nature of disease was discovered.

2—Re-vaccination urged upon all known contacts.

3—Disinfection of clothing, bedding and rooms.

4—Repeated visits for fourteen days at the house, to examine or enquire about other occupants.

5—Employers written to, warning of danger from infection from employees from infected homes. In one instance a man developed Small-pox in a few days, and but for the letter might have been a source of danger to his fellows.

6—Moral suasion as to importance of personal isolation among contacts, and

7—Quarantine at home where other methods failed.

8—Prosecution of parents in cases of exposure or concealment of persons suffering from the disease, and of clothing not previously disinfected.

9—Notification of Chicken Pox for three months, commencing November 23rd.

As to the value of vaccination and re-vaccination as a preventive of Small Pox the following points are of interest—

With one exception no person suffered from the disease under the age of eight years. Nearly all children in Quarry Bank are vaccinated in infancy.

The one exception was a newly born child whose mother was suffering from the disease at the time of its birth. The child shewed symptoms of the disease on the 7th day, and the rash on the 9th. The disease takes twelve days to incubate *i.e.* for the disease to manifest itself after infection has taken place, so that the child had been infected five days before birth. Vaccination was performed within twenty-four hours of its birth.

The ages of the others were :—

Age	No. of cases.	Severity of attacks.
8 years	1	very slight.
from 10 to 15 years	3	{ one moderate. two slight.
15 to 20 „	0	
20 to 25 „	8	{ two very severe. three moderate. three slight.
25 to 30 „	6	{ three very severe. two moderate. one slight.
30 to 35 „	2	both very severe.
36 years	1	very severe.
42 years	1	very severe. died.

As to number of Vaccination marks,—

No.	No. of cases.	Severity.	Age in Years.
Not vaccinated.	2	both very severe.	22, 24.
One Mark.	{ 2	very severe.	25, 29.
	{ 1	severe.	30.
	{ 1	moderate.	10.
	{ 7	slight.	8, 20, 20, 21 24, 25, 29.

Two Marks.	{	1	very severe	36
		1	moderate	34
Three Marks		1	moderate	29
	{	2	very severe	29, 42
Four Marks.		1	moderate	10
		3	slight	11, 13, 20

The baby infected at birth has been omitted.

None of the contacts (*i.e.* persons living in the same house, helping to nurse, or known to have been intimately associated with the patients) who were re-vaccinated immediately they were asked, contracted the disease, (the newly-born infected child always excepted.) Three of those **who refused at first consented after a week's delay** and contracted the disease. This is in harmony with the fact well known to medical men that when smallpox has been incubating in the body for more than 3 days vaccination will not overtake it, and the Small Pox will develop in spite of the operation.

Further, not one of the patients had ever been re-vaccinated although one said she had smallpox once before.

I have written fully on this topic as it illustrates what most medical men believe:—

1—That smallpox is a highly infectious disease.

2—That it can be carried some distance through the air.

3—That vaccination will protect anyone not actually infected from the disease for a considerable period after the operation, totally for seldom less than 5 or 6 years, and partially for many years after, *e.g.* no young children under 8 caught the disease, and up to the age of 20, all the cases were slight or moderate. Over that age many were severe and both unvaccinated cases were also very severe.

Dr. Taylor the public vaccinator has kindly informed me that during 1903, he has performed 60 primary vaccinations, and 30 re-vaccinations in your district. In 1902 only 36 persons were vaccinated by him. The majority of the children in your district are vaccinated in one mark only, the parents taking them to a doctor who resides some distance away.

Vaccination
Returns

The hospital has been very useful during the past year.

Isolation
Hospital

Particulars of Quarry Bank patients admitted during the year;

Disease	Cases
Smallpox	23 with two deaths.
Enteric Fever	2 with one death.
Diphtheria	1 with one death.

Erysipelas
cases 5,
deaths—0

Only 5 cases of Erysipelas have been notified which is a great improvement on the returns of the last few years.

Table VII.

Shows cases of Infectious Disease notified since the adoption of the notification of Infectious diseases' Act.

	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup,	Enteric Fever.	Continued Fever.	Typhus.	Puerperal	rysipelas	Removal to Hospital from Quarry Bank.	Deaths in Hospital among Quarry Bank Patients.
1893	40	8	—	—	9	2	—	—	4	22 Smallpox	1
1894	6	14	5	1	1	—	—	—	5	6 Smallpox	0
1895	—	246	1	—	121	—	—	—	5	35 Enteric	2
1896	—	37	—	1	15	—	—	2	5	11 Enteric	2
1897	—	13	1	—	5	—	—	—	6	2 Enteric	0
1898	—	69	1	1	12	—	—	—	11	7 Enteric	0
1899	—	10	—	1	3	—	—	3	8	1 Scarlet	0
1900	—	9	—	—	10	—	—	—	15	6 Enteric	0
1901	—	33	1	—	6	—	—	2	11	3 Enteric 1 Scarlet	1 0
1902	—	17	2	—	4	—	—	2	15	1 Enteric	0
1903	23	42	3	—	5	—	—	—	5	23 Smallpox 1 Scarlet 2 Enteric	2 1 1

Puerperal
Fever

No case of Puerperal Fever has been notified. The Midwives of the district have received notices from the County Council of the requirements of the Midwives' Board appointed under the Midwives' Act, 1902.

The most important clauses in the Act, are "on and after April 1st, 1905, no woman may begin to practice as a midwife and be recognised by law as such who is not certified as a midwife under the act."

"On and after April 1st, 1910, no woman shall habitually and for gain attend women in childbirth, otherwise than under the direction of a qualified medical practitioner, unless she be certified under this Act.

Certificates will only be granted to those who can produce evidence of having passed certain examinations or of having been at least one year in practice as a midwife at the passing of the Act. Also that they are sober, trustworthy and of good moral character.

Thirteen deaths were attributed to Tubercular diseases, 10 being from Tubercle in the lungs or ordinary "Consumption." In previous reports I have been able to congratulate the district on its low mortality from this disease, but in 1903 the death rate has run up to 1.43 per 1000, a great increase on the average of the previous seven years (0.973) and that of the County in 1902 (0.90).

Pulmonary
Tuberculosis
(Phthisis)
Deaths -10
Death-rate
1.43

It is possible that the prolonged wet and cold seasons of 1902 and 1903 are responsible for much of this, but if the old property were properly spouted and drained, so as to keep the foundations as dry as possible, the dangers from wet weather might largely be averted. I still request the sanitary inspector to disinfect the bedroom of any person dying of Consumption as early as is convenient after the burial.

My reports for 1901 and 1902, embody most of what I could wish to add on this subject.

Sanitary Notes.

See Surveyor's Report appended.

Drainage &
Street Paving

All new houses erected during the year have been fitted with wash down closets of good type, and no special difficulties have arisen in connection with them.

Seavenging

From 80 to 90 per cent of the houses in the district have privy middens, only a few, (10 per cent or so) of which are of a kind approaching the requirements of your bye-laws.

The night soil is removed by contract and during most of the year there have been complaints of negligence on the part of the Contractor, the removal being often very much in arrears. The most rigid supervision has been exercised.

The water supply is now almost beyond reproach. 48 houses have been provided with the South Staffordshire Water Works service during the year.

Water Supply

**Slaughter
Houses**

Only 4 slaughter houses exist in your district. A nuisance from accumulation of manure was reported in one case, but on the whole they are well managed.

**Dairies and
Cowsheds**

There are eight cowkeepers who have cowsheds and dairies in your district and their premises have been regularly inspected.

With one exception the dairies have been kept clean. They are in most cases small rooms or cellars communicating directly with the interior of the house, being equivalent to a pantry, but they are kept very clean and are reserved strictly for milk and utensils connected with milk. None of these now contain a drain. It would be much better if fresh dairies were constructed with water-tight foundation lined with glazed bricks, well ventilated, but so as to exclude dust and insects, and detached entirely from the interior of the dwelling, to prevent any infection of milk, butter, &c., from the family.

As to the cowsheds more than half are wooden structures built with little regard for ventilation and light, and the number of cows exceeds in almost every case the standard laid down in your byelaws (800 cubic feet per cow,) in some cases nearly doubling the number. The cows are, generally speaking, much better groomed than formerly and more attention is given to drainage and general cleanliness of the sheds. The cows are grazed except in cold weather.

As suggested in my report for 1902, the council have recently appointed a small committee to inspect these cowsheds and dairies and I am hopeful that much good will result from the action they may take.

**Inspection
of Meat**

This has been done by the sanitary inspector and only one sample has had to be condemned.

**Overcrowding
and House
Accommoda-
tion**

See Surveyor's Report as to new houses erected. Fewer cases of overcrowding have been discovered, 15 only, against 43 in 1902. Some of the worst type of houses have been improved during the year, notably in Oak Street, but the question of proper spouting seems to have been overlooked. I consider this a most vital matter as tending more to destroy the structure of the building and to engender disease in the occupants than almost any other evil we have now to contend with.

**Factory and
Workshops
Act.**

My remarks in the report of 1902 still describe the principal industries and class of buildings in which they are carried on. Animals such as fowl, pigeons, rabbits &c. are no longer kept in these rooms and the sanitary inspector has made periodical visits.

I beg to remain,

Your obedient servant,

January 30th, 1904.

T. MAJOR TIBBETTS,

Local Government Board and Staffordshire County Council.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1903 and previous years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Burials.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE District.				Total Deaths in Public Insti- tutions in the District	Deaths of Non- residents registered in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Insti- tutions beyond the District.	NET DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONG- ING TO THE District.	
				Under 1 year of age		At all Ages					Number.	Rate*
				Rate per 1000								
		Number.	Rate*	Number.	Births registered	Number.	Rate*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	9	10	11	12	13
1893	6768	271	40.04	44	162	120	17.73				120	17.73
1894	6786	268	39.49	35	130	96	14.14		1	1	96	14.14
1895	6804	256	37.63	39	152	129	18.95				129	18.95
1896	6822	230	33.71	44	195	123	18.03				123	18.03
1897	6841	267	39.02	28	104	104	15.20				104	15.20
1898	6860	254	37.02	48	190	137	19.97		1		136	19.82
1899	6879	248	36.05	38	153	111	16.13				111	16.13
1900	6898	255	36.96	35	137	133	19.28		1	1	133	19.28
1901	6917	284	41.06	37	130	107	15.47	1		3	110	15.91
1902	6935	257	37.06	31	120.6	108	15.57			1	112	16.15
Averages for years 1893-1902	6857	259	37.80	37.9	147.3	116.8	17.04	0.1	0.3	0.9	117.4	17.13
1903	6954	246	35.37	43	174.8	107	15.38	0	9	2	109	15.66

*Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population. Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area covered by water 983 Total population at all ages, 6912. Number of inhabited homes, 1359. Average number of persons per house 5.09. At censuses of 1901

TABLE 9.
Being Table III of the

Local Government Board and Staffordshire County Council. **URBAN DISTRICT OF QUARRY BANK.** **Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1903.**

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality.
	At all Ages.	At Ages Years.						
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards	
Small-pox	23	1	1	3	9	9	23	
Diphtheria	3		2	1				
Erysipelas	5				1	4		
Scarlet Fever	42	1	21	16	2	2	1	
Enteric Fever	5			1	1	3	2	
*Chicken Pox from Nov. 23rd to 31st only	7	1	6					
Total	85	3	30	21	13	18	26	

Conjoint Isolation Hospital for Quarry Bank and Brierley Hill, situate in Quarry Bank.

TABLE 10
Being Table IV of the
Local Government Board and Staffordshire County Council
URBAN DISTRICT OF QUARRY BANK.
Causes of, and Ages at Death during Year 1903.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in or belonging to whole district at subjoined ages.							Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards.	
Small-pox	2	1				1		2
Measles	1		1					
Scarlet fever	3		3					1
Whooping-cough	1	1						
Diphtheria & Membranous Croup	1		1					
Enteric	2					2		1
Epidemic Influenza	1					1		
Diarrhœa	2	2						
Enteritis	6	5	1					
Phthisis	10		1	1	3	5		
Other tubercular diseases	3	2				1		
Cancer, malignant disease	2					2		
Bronchitis	13	8	1			2	2	
Pneumonia	7	3	1	2			1	
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of Liver	3					2	1	
Premature Birth	2	2						
Diseases & accidents of parturition	2					2		
Heart Diseases	6				1	3	2	
Accidents	2				1	1		
Senile decay	4						4	
Debility from birth	8	8						
All other causes	28	11	2	3	1	5	6	
All causes	109	43	11	6	6	27	16	4

Under the heading of "Diarrhœa" are to be included deaths certified as from diarrhœa, alone or in combination with some other cause of ill-defined nature; and also deaths certified as from

- Epidemic enteritis;
- Zymotic enteritis;
- Epidemic diarrhœa; Summer diarrhœa;
- Dysentery and dysenteric diarrhœa;
- Choleraic diarrhœa, cholera, cholera nostras
(in the absence of Asiatic cholera.)

Under the heading of "Enteritis" are to be included those certified as from Gastro-enteritis, Muco-enteritis, and Gastric catarrh, unless from information obtained by enquiry from the certifying practitioner or otherwise, the Medical Officer of Health should have reason for including such deaths, especially those of infants, under the specific term "Diarrhœa." Under the headings of "Cancer," "Phthisis" and "Puerperal fever" should be included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms.

Death from diarrhœa secondary to some other well-defined disease should be included under the latter.

TABLE 11
Being Table 5 of the

Staffordshire County Council.

Summary of Sanitary Work done in the Nuisance Inspector's
Department during the year 1903, in the Urban District
of Quarry Bank.

				Inspections and Observations made	Formal Notices by Authority	Nuisances Abated after Notice
Dwelling-houses and Schools	{	Foul Conditions ... ..	...	80	32	32
		Structural Defects ... ..	...	70	29	29
		Overcrowding ... ..	...	15	5	4
		Unfit for Habitation ... ..	...	26	3	3
	Lodging houses ... ..		...	None	in dis-	trict
	Dairies and Milkshops ... ..		...	24	10	10
	Cowsheds ... ..		...	24	8	8
	Bakehouses ... ..		...	21	—	—
	Slaughter-houses ... ..		...	30	—	—
	Canal Boats ... ..		...	None	in dis-	trict
House Drainage	Ashpits and Privies ... ..		...	1500	—	—
	Deposits of Refuse and Manure ... ..		...	60	29	29
	Water Closets ... ..		...	35	30	30
	(House Drainage ... ..		...	75	60	60
	No Disconnection ... ..		...	65	45	45
	(Other Faults ... ..		...	59	—	—
	Water Supply ... ..		...	8	2	2
	Pigsties ... ..		...	37	14	14
	Animals improperly kept ... ..		...	—	—	—
	Offensive Trades ... ..		...	70	6	6
	Smoke Nuisance ... ..		...	25	—	—
	Other Nuisances ... ..		...	60	30	30
	TOTALS			2287	303	302

Seizures of Unwholesome Food ... ..	...	...	...	1
Samples of Food taken for Analysis ... ..	...	...	...	None
„ „ found Adulterated ... ..	...	...	...	None
Samples of Water taken for Analysis ... ..	...	...	...	1
„ „ condemned as unfit for use ... ..	...	...	...	1

Precautions against Infectious Diseases.

Lots of Infected Bedding Disinfected or Destroyed ... ..	...	...	86
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease ... ..	...	...	86
Schools ditto ditto ... ..	...	...	3
Prosecutions for not Notifying Existence of Infectious Disease ... ..	...	...	2
Convictions ditto ditto ... ..	...	...	2
Prosecutions for Exposure of Infected Persons or things ... ..	...	...	1
Convictions ditto ditto ... ..	...	...	1

Signed DAVID SIDAWAY,

February 10th, 1904.

Inspector of Nuisances.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

REPORT of the Medical Officer of Health on the Administration of the Act in the Urban Sanitary District of Quarry Bank during the year 1903.

(A) Classification and Inspection.

Total No. of workshops in the district, as per Register 113.

Including	<div> <div>91 Tenement Workshops</div> <div>4 Domestic Workshops</div> <div>4 Retail Bakehouses</div> <div>— Laundries</div> <div>14 Other Workshops</div> </div>	Not Including	<div>Domestic Factories.</div> <div>Workplaces.</div>
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Total No. of visits of inspection made during 1903, (a) by M.O.H. 23 ;
(b) by Sanitary Inspector 205.

Note as to the chief workshop industries in the district—Chains at least 80%.

(B) SANITATION.

	Workshops	Domestic Factories & Domestic Workshops.	Workplaces
Cleanliness—General Condition	Fairly good	Fairly good	
.. No. of Notices served under P.H. Acts	12	nil.	
.. No. of Notices to cease, under Sec. 2	nil.	nil.	
.. Legal Proceedings			
Air Space — General condition	mostly	chainmak-	ing shops
.. No. of Notices to abate overcrowding	with	ample arr-	angements
.. No. of Notices to affix card, Sec. 3 (4)	for	Ventila-	tion.
.. Legal Proceeding			
Ventilation—General condition	nil.	nil.	nil.
.. No. of Notices under H.P. Acts ...			
.. Legal Proceedings			
Means of Ventilation—Any action under the new powers of Sec. 7	No		
Drainage of Wet Floors—Action under Sec. 8 ...	None		

(C) Additional Sanitation for “Retail Bakehouses.”

No. of such premises in the District 4. Note as to their general sanitary condition.—Good.

Action taken as to Retail Bakehouses during 1903

	No. of defects found	Notices served.	Legal Proceedings.	Defects remedied	Remarks.
As to closets, etc. s. 97					
As to water cisterns, s. 97					
As to drain openings, s. 97					
As to linewashig, etc. s. 99	4	4	...	4	
As to sleeping places, s. 100					

Any proceedings under Sec. 98 as to retail bakehouses sanitarily unfit—No.

(Ca) Underground Bakehouses. No. of such premises in District—None.

No. Certified by District Council under Sec. 101 (?)—None.

(D.) Sanitary Conveniences. (*Only to be reported on in places where
Section 22 of the P.H.A.A. Act is in force.*)

Date of apportion of Sec. 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890—
1st September, 1890.

No. of defects discovered thereunder in factories or workshops during 1903

(a) Closets insufficient or unsuitable—Nil.

(b) Closets not separate for sexes—Nil.

No. of Notices issued under the Section during 1903

(E) Safety from Fire. (*Not to be reported on by M.O.H.*)

(F.) Home Work. *Sections 107 to 115.*

Total No. of Lists of Outworkers received during 1903—None.

Outworkers' premises—No. inspected, None.

Action as to unwholesome premises, Nil.

Any prohibition as to infected houses (s. 110) No.

(G.) General.

No. and nature of sanitary defects }
reported to the Authority by } One—Dirty Walls in Bakehouse, Hingley's High St.
H.M. Inspectors during 1903 }

Action taken in consequence Notice to Whitewash given and complied with.

No. of infringements reported by }
Sanitary Authority to H.M. } None
Inspector. }

General Observations:—

Nearly all the Workshops in the district are small Chain Shops attached to the houses, and the Ventilation is by unglazed windows; and is most ample. No animals such as pigeons, fowl, etc. are now allowed in them, which was formerly the case.

Signed, T. M. TIBBETTS.

March 1st, 1904.

Summary of work done in Surveyor's Department during the Year, 1903.

PAVING

430 yards of Wirksworth Limestone Kerb with Rowley Sett Channel, have been laid in Queen Street during the year.

It is proposed to proceed with the paving of Footpaths in the above street.

Maughan Street, Sheffield Street, and Victoria Road, are to be newly kerbed and channelled, and the footpaths paved with Blue Bricks during the Season, 1904.

ROWLEY GRANITE AND OTHER MACADAM USED.

330 Tons of Broken Rowley Granite have been used on the Thorns and Merry Hill Roads in accord with the Contract with the County Council of Staffordshire.

MACADAM USED

370 Tons of Rowley Granite have been used in the repair of High Street. Towards the maintenance of this portion of the District the County Council contributes the sum of £75.

200 Tons of Broken Cinders have been used on the other roads of the district.

SEWERING

During the year the contract of Mr. E. Boore for the Sewering of Maughan Street, Bower Lane, Z Street and King Street has been completed.

HOUSE CONNECTIONS

This Work is proceeding in various parts of the District.

PRIVATE STREET WORKS

Plans and Specifications have been prepared by the Surveyor to the Council for the Sewering, Paving, and Metalling of West Street, preparatory to its being adopted as a public highway.

WATER CLOSETS

The number of Water Closets in the District constructed in New Buildings is 52, situate as below :—

High Street	...	3	Council Schools.
New Street	...	1	George Deeley.
"	...	2	Joseph Jones.
"	...	1	Albert Dunn.
Maughan Street	...	1	Frank Nock.

East Street	..	4	James Shaw.
"	...	1	Amos Dunn.
King Street	...	2	William Cartwright.
"	...	2	Felix Shaw.
"	...	2	Bert Batham
Bower Lane	...	2	Simeon Taylor.
"	...	1	Thomas Brettell.
Victoria Road	...	3	Tyras Maybury.
"	...	5	Late T. Southall.
"	...	2	J. T. & W. Abbiss.
"	...	2	William Aston.
"	...	4	Andrew Bloomer.
"	...	5	Arthur Cook.
"	...	2	Edward Hingley
"	...	4	Mrs. E. Cox.
"	...	6	Alfred Jones.
Oak Street	...	1	Edward Brittain.
Evers Street	...	1	William Aston.

Total	<hr/>	57	<hr/>
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The number of Earth Closets re-constructed as Water Closets is 32. situate as below—

Bower Lane	...	5	Samuel Brettell.
High Street	...	1	N. Turner.
"	...	1	W. Sidaway
"	...	3	J. Pegg.
"	...	1	J. P. Griffiths
"	...	1	Rev. T. J. McNulty.
"	...	1	Thomas Fellows
"	...	1	James Shaw
"	...	1	Joseph Grosvenor
New Street	...	4	Thomas Griffiths
"	...	1	Joseph Pearson
"	...	1	John Goodwin
"	...	1	George Deeley
"	...	2	Joseph Grosvenor

Maughan Street	...	1	Elisha Davies
Bower Lane	...	1	A. H. Sidaway
Oak Street	...	1	N. Bloomer & Sons
"	...	1	N. Bloomer, Private house
Church Street	...	2	Messrs. Showell's
Victoria Road	...	1	Mr. Turner
"	...	1	William Williams
Total		<hr/> 32 <hr/>	

WATER SUPPLY

The district is now almost entirely supplied with water by the South Staffordshire Water Works Company. The number of houses supplied during the year has been 48, and the total number supplied in the whole of the district to this date is 1320.

BUILDINGS ERECTED

During the year 25 houses have been erected in the district.

Alterations and additions have been made to 3 dwelling-houses, and works, chain shops, &c. to the number of 4 have been erected. The positions and owners are as specified below—

Coppice Lane	Mr. D. Sidaway	3 Houses
	Messrs. Billingham & Robins	2 Houses
New Street	Mr. Bagnall	Additional Bed Room.
	Mr. Fredk. Jackson	2 Houses
	Mr. Geo. Deeley	1 House
West Street	Messrs. Brettell & Shaw	Galvanizing Works
	Mr. Frank Nock	3 Houses
Oak Street	Mr. H. Raybould	Chain Shop
	Mr. Brittain	1 House
	Mr. Jos. Attwood	Chain Shop
Evers Street	Mr. W. Aston	1 House
Victoria Road	Mr. Moses Stevens	4 Houses
King Street	Mr. B. Batham	2 Houses
High Street	Mrs. I. Worton	4 Houses
	Mr. W. H. Simpkins	Alteration 35, High St
	Mr. Jas. Pegg	New windows to shop.
Bower Lane	Mr. S. Taylor	2 Houses
Merry Hill	Midland Electric Power Co.	Sub. Station.

JOHN T. ABBISS,

Surveyor to the Council.

January 1904.

